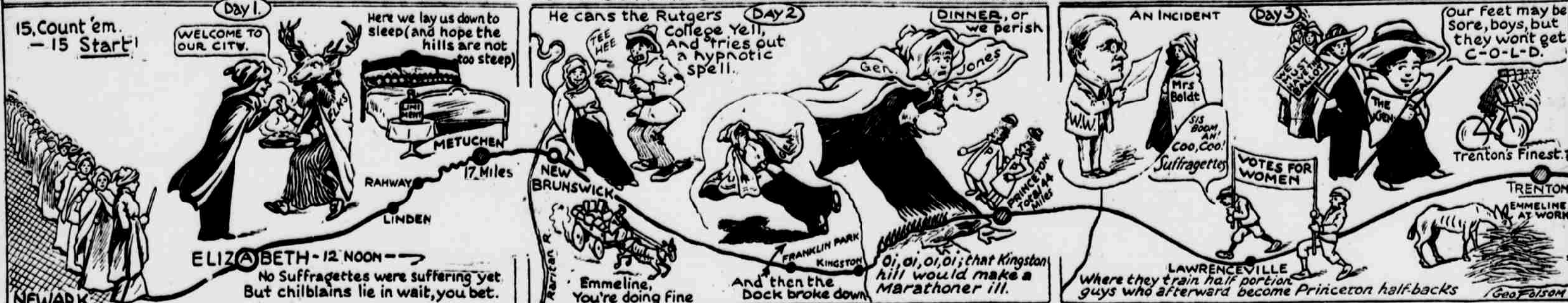


A MAP of the "HIKE"



patriotic manner, if possible, without further bloodshed, but that this appeared impossible.

Unsuccessful efforts to arrange an armistice between the rebels and the Federal forces fighting a life and death struggle in the streets of Mexico City marked the opening of the day's battle. Diaz refused absolutely to hear of peace before President Madero had resigned with the whole of his Ministers.

DIAZ FIRM IN HIS PURPOSE.

Diaz's firmness in this respect was indicated by the activity of his gunners, who continued the bombardment at intervals during the night and after dawn increased their fire until it was more violent than it had ever been.

Most of those in Mexico City who know President Madero's constancy of purpose and stubbornness were pessimistic to-day regarding his resignation. Others believed he would yield to the persistent demand made by men high in public life.

Francisco de la Barra, the former Provisional President, played the part of peacemaker to-day and promises to become as notable in this crisis as he was in the adjustment of the difficulties of the Madero revolution which terminated in the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz.

The presence of the war vessels of three foreign nations at the port of Vera Cruz and the developments of the past six days appear to have convinced even the Mexican Cabinet Ministers that it would be a mark of great forbearance should foreign intervention be delayed, and this has been bluntly urged on President Madero as a motive for his resignation.

GREATER PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The aggressiveness of the rebels during the night brought about further scenes of panic among the people, thousands of whom filled the streets during every lull in the fighting and hastened in jostling masses away from the danger zone. Before midnight Diaz, taking advantage of the blackness of the unlighted streets, extended his lines several blocks in some directions and shortly afterward engaged the Federal troops from his new positions in Juarez Colony, which is thickly populated with foreigners.

Groups of rebel soldiers deployed along Versailles street and from the roofs of buildings on Turin street and Barcelona street maintained for a time an almost incessant rifle and machine gun fire at the Federal outposts stationed far out in what had been thought was the neutral zone.

MAY FORECAST ACTION OF TAFT.

The Mexican Minister at Havana telegraphed to the Government to-day asking permission for Cuban marines from the cruiser Cuba at the port of Vera Cruz to land and go to Mexico City as a guard for the Cuban Legation. The presumption is that he did not take this step without consultation with the rest of the foreign representatives in the capital, and that his action may foreshadow Ambassador Wilson's calling of a landing party from the United States battleships when they arrive at Vera Cruz.

No sane explanation of the seeming certain end of civil war that was hailed with joy last night is forthcoming. The best answer to all inquiry is the thunder of the big guns that went on intermittently all of last night and swelled into the full roar of battle shortly after daybreak to-day. Gen. Felix Diaz is convinced that the reported abdication of Madero was a trick. He was fooled once at Vera Cruz a few months ago, when he walked into the arms of men sent to capture him, and a sentence of death was his reward. He was not fooled last night.

When the Federal forces began a night attack on the Arsenal at 10 o'clock crowds of people on the Avenida Benito Juarez who had heard de la Barra proclaim that peace was already here had hardly finished shouting their enthusiastic "Vivas."

The firing on both sides was spasmodic up till 3 o'clock this morning and then for the first time since this remarkable warfare in the streets of a great city began, there was a concerted night attack on the Arsenal. The flashes from the opposing cannon and the reverberating reports of exploded shrapnel shells revived the worst fears of the thousands of refugees still in the city.

The exodus of the populace from the districts under fire, which began before sunrise, was even greater than that of yesterday. There was a constant procession of people hurrying through the streets to the suburbs until after daylight. The offices of the Imperial, a newspaper, were commandeered by the Federal troops this morning for use in their operations.

The incessant bombardment of the National Palace and of the other Federal positions and the fierce reply of the Federals are construed as sufficient indication that President Madero has not decided to resign. It is thought that the report of his retirement from office may have been nothing more than a strategic move on the part of the Government forces.

The hostile forces this morning faced each other in virtually the same positions in the centre of the Mexican capital as they have held all through the week of fierce street fighting.

DE LA BARRA CALLS ON MADERO.

That de la Barra has not abandoned all hope of bringing peace between the two factions was indicated early to-day when, in the midst of the heavy artillery duel, he accompanied Gen. Felipe Angeles, one of the high Federal commanders, to the National Palace, and there was closeted with Madero.

De la Barra was authorized by Madero to confer with Diaz and Gen. Mondragon, his chief of artillery and main support in the last six days' fighting, on the arrangement of an armistice and the naming of a commission by both parties to attempt to get together on a reasonable solution of the present impasse.

De la Barra then hurried to the Arsenal in an automobile, flying a table cloth as a flag of truce, and entered into consultation with Diaz and Mondragon. De la Barra endeavored to convince Diaz of the fruitlessness of a continuation of the ghastly internecine warfare and appealed to his patriotism to prompt compliance to a compromise.

Diaz replied to de la Barra that he could not make an armistice and that he would enter into no negotiations for peace except on a basis of the previous resignation of President Madero, the Vice-President and the entire Cabinet. This result of the conference with the rebels was then submitted to President Madero.

TO TAKE TESTIMONY ABROAD.

Commission Will Examine Grand Trunk Directors in Europe.

United States Judge Mayer has granted the application of President Edson J. Chamberlain of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the appointment of a commission to go abroad to take the testimony of directors of the Grand Trunk and

bankers residing in London in the Government proceedings brought against Chamberlain for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

TWO ALDERMEN ATTACK AUDITOR IN "MOVIE" HEARING

Threaten to Punch and Throw Out of Window Man Who Speaks Bluntly.

Two Aldermen—Walsh and McCourt—furiously rushing down the aisle of the Council Chamber to shake fists at an auditor and threaten to throw him out of the window, was one of the scenes that made the public hearing on moving picture ordinances little less than a riot to-day. All of the disorder was by the Aldermen. The people who came to discuss the four bills considered were mild, when they got a chance to talk at all.

Alderman Morrison, during one of the outbursts, told the chairman, who ruled against him, not "to butt in," as the Alderman "wasn't talking to him." Alderman Walsh fiercely attacked the Police ordinance, which, he said, was in the interests of a "combination of the film trust and a few public officials." Frequent rows among the factions in the Aldermen's Committee kept the meeting in constant turbulence.

Aldermen Folks, White, Morrison and McCourt, authors of the four different methods of saving "movie" patrons, backed by friends willing to argue for them, were on hand. Most of the spectators were women and they followed the proceedings eagerly.

LIMIT OF DEBATE STARTS TROUBLE AT OUTSET.

Chairman Nicoll of the committee precipitated trouble at the start when he said friends and opponents of each measure would be allowed fifteen minutes each.

Alderman Morrison said his friends couldn't put their arguments before the committee within that time. Mr. Morrison leads the fight for a censorship provision. It was decided each side should have half an hour.

Alderman "Johnny" White, who boasts that he is allied with the William Fox vaudeville enterprises, led off in opposition to the Police ordinance.

"The Mayor said to appoint a committee to look into moving picture shows' safety," he announced, "despite the fact that the Aldermen had a committee working, of which I was Chairman. On the Mayor's committee were three members of the National Board of Censorship—which receives money from the Film Trust."

Alderman Hamilton objected. He said this was not the time for personalities.

"You're not going to choke me off," shouted White. "I will go into personalities, because it is necessary to show what is behind the Folks ordinance."

WHITE DECLARES TRUST INCLUDES PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

"Will you tear down the business of many people for the benefit of a combination made up of the film trust and a few public officials?" White proceeded. "And what is this film trust? Nothing more than a gentlemen's agreement to grab the moving picture business of New York."

"This law doesn't affect present conditions. It plans only for the future, anyhow."

Canon Chase spoke briefly. His plea principally was for censorship as well as structural provisions. He said the Police ordinance was not thorough in any of its features.

Mrs. Sophie M. Lobinger, representing the Junior Park Protection League, said the ordinance didn't properly safeguard the people.

John Gill, representing the Bricklayers' Union, started to speak, but there was a protest. Friends of the Police ordinance declared the opponents had exceeded their time.

"We've had too much oratory," said Alderman Bolles.

Alderman Walsh, who sat with Alderman White, wanted to make a speech; so did Thomas Free of Brooklyn, who said he represented many persons, and several others. The chairman said he had no time for them.

notice of which I am chairman he is mistaken."

The chairman of the Mayor's Committee went into a technical discussion of the ordinance.

"Where did you get your information on these structural matters; are you a builder?" asked Alderman Herbert.

"We got it from representatives of the Building Commissioner," said Mr. Furst.

Chairman Nicoll sought to cut off the questioning.

"I won't stand any discourtesy from you," shouted Alderman Herbert.

Alderman Morrison began to cross-examine Mr. Furst. Chairman Nicoll intervened.

"I'm not talking to you," shouted Mr. Morrison; "quit butting in."

The committee was up in arms immediately and the hearing threatened to degenerate into a general row.

WHITE QUITS, MORRISON JUMPS INTO NEW WRANGLE.

Alderman Folks sprang a surprise in his next speaker. Alderman White had said he had received much of his information about the film trust and the Mayor's committee from the Women's Municipal League.

"My next speaker," said Alderman Folks, "is Gilbert H. Montague, counsel for the Women's Municipal League."

Mr. Montague had opposed the Folks ordinance before because its members were for censorship.

"Your board gave us a hearing," he said, "and voted unanimously to include censorship in the ordinance, but the Mayor vetoed it. I am here to tell you we now are for the Folks ordinance."

"Didn't you give me the information & have used?" Alderman White asked. "I did."

"Weren't you opposed to the law before?"

"The league was for censorship attached to the law," replied Mr. Montague.

"So you've changed—then good-night," and White grabbed his hat and left the chamber.

Alderman Morrison jumped up. "You've said you represented the Women's Municipal League—how do you know you do?" he asked.

"If you doubt it," answered Mr. Montague, "ask the president of the league, who is here—a woman who bears the name of a former Mayor—Mrs. Edward H. Hewitt."

Alderman Morrison and Mr. Montague glared at each other, and the situation was tense. Alderman Bolles, who was in the chair, ordered both to their seats.

OPPOSITION IS SELFISH, SAYS COMMISSIONER WALLACE.

Commissioner Wallace of the Bureau of Licenses made an extended argument for the Folks ordinance.

"This law covers existing conditions and will guarantee safety to every picture house, whether it is running now or to be built in the future," he said.

"This whole opposition is the opposition of business interests which fear encroachment upon their patronage."

Commissioner Wallace said of Alderman White's ordinance:

"It is drawn to keep out of the business somebody who might take a few dollars out of the pockets of a theatre manager. It is the finest exhibition of a 'Chinese puzzle' I have ever seen. It is not remedial; it is only restrictive."

Among other things, the Commissioner said, the ordinance provided for a roof or an "open air" show.

Alderman Morrison and McCourt objected to Commissioner Wallace's speech.

man Nicoll ruled the discussion out of order.

Nicoll Newburg, counsel for the Citizens' Union, made a short argument for the Folks ordinance.

After four hours' session an ineffectual effort was made to adjourn.

Commissioner Wallace's argument against the Morrison ordinance started Alderman Morrison and Pendry into recrimination over political affiliations.

Morrison refused to quit on the order of the chair, then occupied by Mr. Bolles, who called for the sergeant-at-arms, without a response.

Alderman White had returned and started a new row with Commissioner Wallace, intimating that Wallace was protecting "movie" interests. This brought from Wallace: "He is an unqualified falsifier." White denied having intended an insinuation. A mild-tempered gesture in the melee crushed Alderman Morrison's hat and brought howls from his own.

DISAPPEARANCE OF \$90,000 OPENS NEW GRAFT TRAIL.

(Continued from First Page.)

official was stricken, and for weeks was near death.

Next an official whose name had been whispered about the District-Attorney's office sickened and died.

Capt. Thomas Walsh became critically ill when his name began to be connected with the graft charges, and it was when he believed he was about to die that he unfolded a story that has involved several men high in the department.

"Jack" Zell, who was expected to give valuable testimony for the State in the Becker and gunmen's trial, was murdered on a street car.

The death of Lieut. Becker's baby a few hours after its birth was attributed indirectly to the worry and excitement through which the mother had gone after Becker's arrest.

PURCELL ADDS TO CHAIN OF GRAFT TRAGEDIES.

Yesterday "Jimmy" Purcell, the former gambler and partner of Rosenthal, shot his twelve-year-old daughter to death while in a frenzy over his wife's calling him a "sneaker" because he testified before the Curran committee that he had paid the police graft amounting to \$60,000 in ten years.

Aside from these, more than a score of policemen have been involved, many arrests made, several indictments found, to say nothing of the five men sentenced to die and now in the death house in Sing Sing. And the end is not yet.

Sweeney's attorney declared to-day that Sweeney was innocent, had made no overtures to the District-Attorney and did not intend to make any. If indicted, he said, Sweeney would fight to the highest court. Charles F. Kelley of No. 23 Broadway is Sweeney's counsel, but when Sweeney is arraigned for trial it is understood he will there be represented by Alfred J. Tully of No. 16 Broadway.

Sweeney's trial depends on the condition of Capt. Walsh, the main witness, whose death would materially weaken the prosecution. It will take place just as soon as Walsh is able to testify, which may be within two weeks, certainly not sooner.

Not only Sweeney is deeply concerned in Walsh's health, but former inspectors Thompson and Humey are also, since their names were linked with that of Sweeney in the confession Walsh made to the District-Attorney and repeated to the Grand Jury when the members crowded into his sickroom to hear him.

LEAVES \$22,100 REQUESTS.

Institutions Benefit Under Will of Mrs. Alice Stebbins.

Mrs. Alice H. Stebbins, who died at the Hotel Leonard, Jan. 14, last, left twenty-two bequests of \$100 each, the balance of her estate to go to her granddaughter, Grace Chapin Rogers, of No. 18 East Sixty-first street. Mrs. Stebbins' will was filed to-day.

Among the \$100 beneficiaries are the Margaret Strachan Home, No. 193 West Twenty-seventh street; Christa's Mission, No. 23 West Fifty-seventh street; Mount Hermon Boys' School, 411, Mass.; Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and the Y. W. C. A., No. 1 East Fifth street.

Bank Reserve \$8,946,000.

The statement of the actual condition of Clearing House banks and trust companies for the week (5 days) shows that they held \$8,946,000 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$600 from last week.

FOLEY BILL IS BEST COMPENSATION LAW INTRODUCED SO FAR

State Insurance Department Commends it in Discussing Pending Measures.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

So much misinformation has been circulated within the past few weeks regarding the merits or demerits of the various compensation bills now pending in the Legislature, that it becomes necessary now to present the matter to the public by this department as a disinterested party. It is hoped you will give to this statement such space in your valuable paper as the importance of the subject deserves.

Of the two measures now pending before the Legislature the most important are the McDonough bill, said to be supported by the Federation of Labor, and the Foley bill, which represents the results of expert study of the workings of the various compensation laws in the United States, made by the State Insurance Department.

The McDonough bill covers only certain specified employments and does not cover or leaves open to serious doubt a large number of industries which employ more than one million workmen. In its nature the bill provides for the employer to select that form of insurance which, in his opinion, will suit the needs of his trade. He is required to pay certain premiums or assessments to a State insurance fund, managed by political appointees, who have the power to make awards to claimants against that fund.

NO MEANS TO ENFORCE PAYMENT PROVIDED.

Although nominally a State insurance fund it is descriptive of a charity. The credit of the State is not behind the fund. The State bond will only be able to disburse to claimants so much as is collected from employers. If the collections are inadequate no means are provided to make good any deficit. It is believed only the bill provides for the employer to select that form of insurance which, in his opinion, will suit the needs of his trade. He is required to pay certain premiums or assessments to a State insurance fund, managed by political appointees, who have the power to make awards to claimants against that fund.

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CASTRO CAN ENTER UNITED STATES, IS VERDICT OF COURT

Judge Ward Sustains Writ of Habeas Corpus—Guiltless of "Moral Turpitude."

Gen. Don Cipriano Castro has at last, after almost two months of wrangling over his status, obtained the right to place his foot upon the main land of America. A decision, handed down this afternoon by Judge Ward, in the United States District Court, sustained Castro's writ of habeas corpus and the former President of Venezuela has at last obtained his release from the custody of the Immigration authorities. Secretary Nagel, when told of the decision, said the Government, while not considering Castro's arrest, would appeal from the ruling.

Castro landed here Dec. 21 last on the French liner La Touraine. Castro had booked passage under the name of "Senor Ruiz." Somehow the rumor got about, Castro himself "could not imagine how," that he was coming here to plot the overthrow of President Gomez of Venezuela.

For this reason, when La Touraine entered the harbor, Castro was taken aboard a cutter and transferred to Ellis Island. Since that time his career has been one of legal turbulence. Many grounds were alleged on which to base the claim of the immigration authorities that he was an undesirable acquisition. For a time it looked as if he was doomed for a second time to be exiled to France.

Judge Ward based his decision mainly on his review of the question of Castro's participation in the execution of one of his generals while Castro was President of Venezuela.

Judge Ward held that nothing criminal had been proved against Castro and that the execution of a rebellious soldier, were Castro shown to be the instigator, would be a political crime and not one of "moral turpitude," which the exclusion law directs must be proved before an immigrant can be deported.

"COTTON KING" SULLY CANNOT ENTER STATE.

Order of Contempt Bars Him Until He Pays Judgment Granted to Former Counsel.

By a decision of Supreme Court Justice Morschauer, in Westchester County today, Daniel J. Sully, the "Cotton King," will be arrested if he returns to this State unless he purges himself of contempt of an order of the Supreme Court.

William Harmon Black, Sully's former counsel, obtained a judgment against Sully for legal services in 1908, and, shortly afterward, the Supreme Court in this city issued an order restraining Sully from paying money to any one until the judgment had been satisfied. Sully immediately violated the order by paying \$4,000 to his wife, and Mr. Black obtained an order directing that Mr. Sully be punished for contempt. The Appellate Division affirmed the order.

For two years Mr. Sully could only enter the State, without subjecting himself to arrest, upon obtaining permission from Mr. Black. Two weeks ago Mr. Sully retained other counsel, who applied to Justice Morschauer to set the contempt order aside. To-day Justice Morschauer refused.

Homing Pigeon They Found Dies.

A disabled homing pigeon that had evidently flown a long distance was picked up in Harlem to-day by Joseph and Samuel Rothenberg of No. 135 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street. They took the bird to their home, but it died on their hands.

The pigeon carried on one of its legs a sealed clasp bearing a number and symbol which may identify its owner. The number is 4915 and the symbol